

Dr. Emilie Snethlage, in whose honour the species is named.

This pretty little opossum, the smallest marsupial of the New World (with the exception of *Peramys sorex*), may be readily distinguished from its only near ally, *Marmosa pusilla*, Desm., with which *M. agilis*, Burm., would seem to be identical, by its still smaller size, smaller secator, and much longer tail.

LII.—*Two new Macaques from W. Java.*

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IN a report recently presented by us to the Zoological Society on the magnificent collection of mammals obtained in Western Java by Mr. G. C. Shortridge, and presented to the British Museum by Mr. W. E. Balston, the series of Macaque Monkeys is referred to *M. fascicularis*, Raffl. Now, however, in working out some mammals sent us by Mr. H. C. Robinson from the Malay Peninsula and Islands, we have come to the conclusion that these Monkeys are not referable to *fascicularis*, but belong to two species, neither of which appears to have a name.

The first of these is a Javan representative of *fascicularis*, while the second has quite a different skull, more like that of the South-Indian *M. sinica*.

Macaca mordax, sp. n.

A large-sized macaque of the long-tailed type, rather larger than *M. fascicularis* and with larger teeth than in that species.

Fur coarse, 26-30 mm. long on lower back, 46-50 mm. on shoulders. General colour a coarse mixture of brown and buff. Arms and legs greyer, the grizzling less marked. Cheeks and lower surface dirty white. Tail like back, gradually shading, at half its length, into a grey-brown like that of the arms and legs. A black line across the face above the eyes.

Skull about as in typical *fascicularis*, but somewhat larger and with markedly larger teeth. The posterior nares comparatively large.

Dimensions of the type:—

Head and body 600 mm.; tail 610; hind foot 155; ear 43.

Skull: greatest length 124; basal length 90; zygomatic breadth 84; palatal length 52; longest axis of posterior nares 13.5; upper premolar and molar series 33; second molar 8.2×6.8 .

Hab. W. Java (type from Tjilatjap; sea-level).

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 9. 1. 5. 27. Original number 613. Collected 19th October, 1907.

This species is easily distinguished from the typical *fascicularis* of Sumatra by its greater size, duller colouring, coarser fur, and, above all, by its much larger teeth.

Macaca resima, sp. n.

Smaller than the last, with much shorter tail, broad molars, and concave nasal profile.

Fur rather fine and soft, 30–35 mm. on lower back, 50–55 on shoulders. Colour above a coarse mixture of brown and buff, producing a general effect near “isabella-colour.” The usual transverse black line above the eyes; cheeks dirty white. Arms and legs grey, the former darker, the latter very pale. Tail almost black at the base, merging into grey distally. Lower surface of body and tail and inner surface of limbs greyish white.

Skull comparatively narrow; orbits and orbital septum nearly vertical, the latter joining the horizontal nasals nearly at a right angle. Muzzle more elongate. Posterior nasal openings small, markedly so when compared with those of *M. mordax*. Molars very broad, as broad as long.

Dimensions of the type:—

Head and body 520 mm.; tail 360; hind foot 135; ear 42.

Skull: greatest length 123; basal length 95.5; zygomatic breadth 75; palatal length 55; longest axis of posterior nares 11.5; upper premolar and molar series 33.5; second molar 8.5×8.5 .

Hab. Tasikmalaja, W. Java. Alt. 1145'.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 9. 1. 5. 31. Original number 1219. Collected 18th January, 1908.

The short tail of this species, though proportionally longer than that of any member of the *M. nemestrina* group, serves to distinguish it at a glance from *M. mordax*, its nearest neighbour, while the skull-characters noted above separate it both from that species and from *nemestrina* and its allies.